

Hongkong Daily Press.

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P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.
On the 29th July, at 13, Albany Road, Hongkong, the wife of A. FERRIS MARTY, of a daughter.
[2170]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 131, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 31st July, 1903.

It is a fact worth noting that, notwithstanding all the rumours of the imminence of war between Russia and Japan which have been in circulation for the past two years, more or less, the course of foreign trade, even in the places directly affected by these rumours—we mean North China and Corea—has to all appearances been quite unimpaired. The foreign trade of Corea for the year 1902 is described in a British Consular Report just received as being the highest on record since the opening of the country, with the one exception of the previous year. No doubt the decline of £117,914 in imports may justly be ascribed to the "wretched harvest" of 1901 in Corea, for the returns show a falling off in the export of rice alone to the extent of £255,655 and this serious decline in one of the staple products of an agricultural country is bound to be reflected in the import returns. Yet the total exports show a decline of only £7,567, and the average of the country's trade for the last five years shows that 1902 had to its credit £378,271 more than the average. With regard to the trade of Newchwang, on which a good deal of public interest has naturally centred, since Russia has tried to divert the trade of the port to Dairen, we find that the shipping figures were larger in 1902 than in the previous year, as also was the volume of trade, and the value when shown in tons; but when exchanged into sterling a drop of £700,000 is shown. This, however, cannot be ascribed to political disturbances nor to the attraction of trade to the Russian port, in

spite of all the inducements offered, but is entirely due to the depreciation of silver.

It is of special interest at the present time to note in the Consular Report on the Trade of Corea the many evidences of the strides which the Japanese are making in their commercial relations with their near neighbour. Japanese, the Consul says, are flocking into Corea in ever-increasing numbers, and Japanese influence is extending in many parts of the country. The Chinese, he remarks, appear to be far behind their Japanese competitors in this field in initiative and enterprise. Russia has not been a serious commercial rival anywhere in the East up to the present, but the Consul shows that she is desirous of improving her position in this respect in Corea. "Russia, like Japan," he says, "though in a much less degree, is endeavouring to further her commercial intercourse with Corea," and he mentions the moving of the Russian Consulate from Seoul to Chemulpo owing "to the increase of shipping interests and other considerations." Particular mention is made of the fact that the Chinese Eastern Railway Company has built a large office at Chemulpo and that a steamer belonging to the Company is scheduled to make twenty-two voyages this year from Chemulpo to Dairen and Port Arthur. Elsewhere in the course of his report the Consul (Mr. LAY) says it is much to be regretted that there is no regular service of British steamers to Corea. There appears, he says, to be no reason why such a line should not in the end pay, if worked in co-operation with the Japanese steamship companies, which at present have a practical monopoly of the carrying trade. Mr. LAY looks forward to the country presenting more openings by degrees for British trade as time goes on but, except in respect of the carrying trade, "it cannot be stated that there are any special openings for British trade at the present time to which it is desirable to call attention." Still it is apparent that with the development of the mining resources of the country (gold-mining especially) and the construction of railways, both now in a fair way of progress, Corea may be confidently regarded as destined to become of increasing commercial importance.

Future practices of Mr. George Grimbles' orchestra will be held in the Music Room of the City Hall on Tuesdays, at 5.15 p.m.

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., has qualified as a member of the English Bar. It is understood that he will practice chiefly in the English Courts.

Three cases of plague were reported yesterday. Two Chinese cases were fatal. The other case was that of an Indian on board the steamer *Tientsin*.

A couple of Filipino barbers in Messrs. Campbell, Moore & Co.'s had a set-to in the shop on Wednesday, and were fined \$5 at the Magistrate's yesterday for disorderly conduct.

Performances by a Japanese troupe of acrobats are to be given, twice daily in the unshaded opposite the Central Market for two weeks.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the H.K. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., will be held in the Co.'s office, on the 24th prox, at noon.

Mr. L. d'Almeida e Castro, the popular Acting First Clerk of the Supreme Court, goes to the firm of Mr. G. K. Hall Drutton, solicitor, next month, and will be succeeded by Mr. A. B. Safford, Acting Second Clerk of the Court.

A Chinaman engaged on Wednesday by the Bailiff of the Supreme Court to keep a watch over two houses in Peel Street that were being distrained for rent, took advantage of the opportunities afforded by his position and stole a dollar's worth of odds and ends. At the Police Court yesterday Mr. T. Sorembus Smith sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

Some ricksha-coolies had a dispute on Wednesday night in a lodging-house at West Point, and one, seizing a rice-bowl, struck another a severe blow across the head, inflicting a dangerous wound and severing a vein. The injured man was removed to the Government Civil Hospital by the police, who arrested the assailant yesterday.

At the V.R.C. enclosure this evening commencing at 8.45 o'clock, there will be a Shield water-polo match between the H.K. Volunteer Corps and the Club Lusitano. As the championship is supposed to lie between these two teams a splendid match may be looked for. Hon. Secretary Mr. Frank White asks us to mention that the Club enclosure will be open to visitors.

At the Magistrate's yesterday three Chinese workmen were each fined \$20 and bound over in the sum of \$10 for blasting rock during prohibited hours at Mount Kellie without taking proper precautions to ensure the safety of the operations. Only on Wednesday a Chinese house-boy at the Peak escaped grave injury by the merest chance through this careless way of working. A large stone projected into the air fell on his open umbrella, and, just missing his head, inflicted an ugly gash on the thigh. His wound was dressed at the police station, where a summons against the offending parties was taken out.

The Emperor of Japan has contributed 1,000 yen to the Welcome Society which is stated to have rendered valuable services to 10,000 foreign visitors to Japan.

Captain Pitts, a passenger on the steamer *Antenor*, from the Far East, was seriously ill on board with Bright's disease when the vessel reached Colombo. A local priest was sent for, as Captain Pitts was reported to be dying.

By permission of Major Radcliffe and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme of music at the King Edward Hotel during dinner to-day (weather permitting):—

March "Washington Post,"
Overture "Die Felsenkuehe,"
Selection "San Toy,"
Song "Liebeslied,"
Selection "Les Cloches de Corneville,"
Waltz "A Greek Slave,"
Galeop "Hail to the Bold," (Piano) "Glad to be a King."

A Tientsin vernacular contemporary states that Viceroy Yuan Shikai and Chen Pih, the Governor of Peking, are intending to develop certain mines, said to contain the precious metals, situated in Miyunshien, Chihli province, or more strictly speaking a district of the Imperial Prefecture of Shuntienfu (Peking Prefecture), and that with this purpose in view their Excellencies have lately sent a foreign mining engineer to Miyunshien to survey the district and report on its capabilities.

A shallow-draught river gunboat, building by Messrs. John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., of Chiswick, for the Japanese Government, was successfully launched last month. The vessel very closely resembles the *Woodcock* and *Woodlark* built for the British Government and *Argus* and *Vigilante* built for the French Government by the same firm. The length is 104ft., and the beam 24ft., and a speed of 15 miles is guaranteed by the builders on a draught of 2ft., carrying a load of 30 tons. The vessel is fitted with two "Thornycroft" patent-screw propellers in tunnels.

Four long-sentence men contrived to make their escape from the British Consular Gaol at Shanghai a few days ago. They gagged and handcuffed the warden on duty and took his keys. How they managed to reach the warden at such an hour (1 a.m.) is inexplicable, says the *N.C. Daily News*. The men are all desperate characters, and as far as we can ascertain two Americans charged last year with stealing Mr. Derby's house-bait are among them. The police are making a diligent search for the fugitives, but so far have been unsuccessful. The whole affair seems to have been most carefully planned.

On the 25th ult. Viscount Cranborne made the following statement in the House of Commons:—As far as His Majesty's Government are aware, no agreement has yet been come to between Russia and China with reference to Manchuria or Newchwang; but some days ago His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Peking was informed by the Chinese Government that an arrangement was being negotiated which would preserve Manchuria for China without loss of sovereign rights. He was also given assurances as to the treaty-rights of other Powers being respected.

A Blue-book giving an account of the work performed by the surveying branch of the British Navy in 1902, records that in the China seas the *Rambler*, under Captain M. H. Smyth, continued the survey of the East Lamma Channel, near Hongkong, completing this on a scale of six inches to the mile. The ship was next engaged off Taku for two to three months, afterwards scudding in the Yellow Sea. The crew enjoyed an eight weeks' stay in Yokohama while charts were being drawn. On the way back to Hongkong Captain Smyth found a new rock in the Suppaw Pass, which is much frequented by coasting steamers. Some sounding was also done off Amoy, with useful results.

On the same station Lieut.-Commander E. C. Hardy assumed command of the *Waterwitch* and carried out surveys in Mirs Bay and at Weihaiwei—our discredited "secondary" base. Two lieutenants of this ship were invalided home, which retarded the surveys.

The trial-trip of the twin-screw mail steamer *Yamato*, built by Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., of Deptford Yard, Sunderland, for the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has recently taken place at Sunderland, the results exceeding the anticipations that had been formed. Sir James Mackay, the managing director of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was present. A mean speed on several pairs of runs on the measured mile was maintained at a fraction under 13½ knots. The steering and manoeuvring of the vessel were all that could be desired, and there was remarkable steadiness and an entire absence of vibration. The weather was very rough in the early part of the day, but this did not seem to have the least effect upon the vessel. The extreme length of the vessel is 528ft., extreme breadth, 50ft. 3in.; and her depth from the shelter-deck to keel, 41ft. 8in. The engines are of the twin-screw triple-expansion type, each driving one propeller having three bronze blades; the cylinders for each set of engines being 24in., 40in., 70in. diameter, respectively, by 48in. stroke. There are six single-ended boilers working with a steam pressure of 200lb. per square inch, fitted with Howden's forced draught, and having a heating surface of 15,000 square feet, and there is a separate auxiliary boiler of large dimensions. The engines have been built by the Wallsend Shipway and Engineering Co., Ltd., from the designs of their general manager, Mr. Andrew Laing.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

THE "AMERICA" CUP.

LONDON, 28th July.
The *Reliance* has been selected to defend the "America" Cup.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, 28th July.
The *Standard* says that the text of a Convention between Russia and Japan has been published in Berlin; the Convention is alleged to have been signed when General Kuropatkin visited Tokyo.

[This alleged Convention was published by certain Japanese journals a month ago and was subsequently described as a pure fabrication. Ed. D.P.]

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN BILL.

LONDON, 28th July.
The South African Loan Bill has passed the second reading in the House of Commons.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN U.S. CONSUL-GENERAL.

LONDON, 28th July.
Mr. Long, the American Consul-General at Cairo, whilst visiting Major-General Sir Reginald Wingate, fell down stairs in the Hotel Dunbar, and was killed.

THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

LONDON, 28th July.
Capt. Hamilton, R.N., succeeds Capt. Wells in command of the London Fire Brigade.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

LONDON, 28th July.
The King embarked on his yacht at Dunbar and is now cruising off the West Coast.

THE POPE'S OBSEQUIES.

LONDON, 28th July.
The attendances at the requiem masses for the late Pope in Paris, Rome, and London, were thronged.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MASS FOR THE LATE POPE.

Canton, 29th July.
A solemn requiem mass for the late Pope Leo was held to-day, at 10 a.m., in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the French Mission, and among the congregation present were the Consular authorities, naval officers, a contingent of French marines, European civilians and ladies, and General Kwong Hip. His Excellency the Viceroy was represented by *seigneurs* and interpreters. The Church was draped in black and a catafalque was erected in the middle of the nave. As soon as the mass was finished the requies service was sung. All the members of the Roman Catholic community were invited.

KWANGSI REBELLION.

It is reported in Canton that His Excellency Shun, the new Viceroy, has had a bad time in Kwangsi with the rebels. Besides being twice defeated the Imperialist soldiers were completely surrounded by the rebels who robbed them of their rice and ammunition. It is said that His Excellency hastened to Su Hing to telegraph to Peking for reinforcements of Hunan soldiers. His Excellency's arrival at Canton quickly ascertained that the Treasury was at a low ebb, and he ordered one-fourth of the number of soldiers in Canton to be disbanded. Finding now that more soldiers are required, as one-half of the number has been taken to Kwangsi, the Viceroy has issued orders for the enlistment of more men.

SIR E. SATOW.

Sir Ernest Satow, K.C.M.G., H.B.M.'s Minister to Peking, is expected here next Thursday.

STRAIGHT SHOOTING ON THE CHINA STATION.

Notable in the annual prize-firing of the cruiser *Benjamin*, writes a correspondent on the China station to the *Naval and Military Record*, was the firing of the over 9.2 gun, which was fired by Leading Seaman Gould. In six minutes he fired seven rounds and scored seven hits, thus holding the world's record for guns not fitted with telescopic sights. The six-inch guns also distinguished themselves by firing twelve rounds in two minutes, and each gun made eleven hits. Great credit is due to the gunnery officer and his staff for this splendid performance.

In the annual prize-firing at Weihaiwei, the *Cressy* fired 28 rounds from 9.2-inch guns, and made 13 hits. From the 6-inch guns 129 rounds were fired and 69 hits made. The *Albatross* from 12-inch guns fired 25 rounds and scored 18 hits, and from the 6-inch guns 149 rounds and 95 hits. Comparing the *Albatross*'s results with those of last year she has more than trebled the hits from the 12-inch and doubled the hits from the 6-inch guns.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.G.I. steamer *Capri* left Singapore for this port on the 29th inst., and may be expected here on the 3rd prox.
The P. & A. steamer *Indrapura* arrived at Yokohama at 7 p.m. on the 29th inst., and may be expected here on the 12th prox.
The C.P.R. steamer *Tovar* arrived at Kobe at 6 a.m. on the 29th inst., and left again at 2 a.m. on the 30th inst. for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m., to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 30th July.

SIR,—There will be started in this Colony a Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals as suggested by Mr. E. A. Hewitt in his letter published in your issue of the 25th instant, and while heartily supporting the views expressed therein I would suggest that a similar society might be formed for the prevention of cruelty to human beings in the Colony of Hongkong.

In view of the numerous letters recently published in the local papers re the enforcement of the new Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, it is within the knowledge of almost every member of this community that the comfort of the Chinese residents in this Colony is very little considered, and that under the existing Ordinance above referred to, all cubicles in tenement houses that are considered *illegal*, are to be demolished without considering the hardships inflicted and inconvenience caused to those whose circumstances are not so easy as those of some of their fortunate fellow-beings who could well afford to take up their residence at the peak.

To prevent overcrowding among the Chinese is universally acknowledged to be a step taken in the right direction, but what good can result if the Government makes no provision for the ready accommodation of the displaced inhabitants who are now flocking about like ship-wrecked people in search of shelter? The question now is, Where are these displaced people to go to? Since the Government has thought fit to enact such Ordinances, why should they not provide cheap dwellings for the poor and labouring class before the law is actually put in force?

It remains yet to be seen whether this action on the part of the Government proves successful or not in the way of improving the lot of the general public for which purpose this very Ordinance was originally enacted.

The Chinese are now petitioning the Government praying for permission to re-erect the cubicles already demolished. Let us hope that the Government will grant their prayer and that that section of the Ordinance relating to cubicles will be modified and amended in due course.

Thanking you for the insertion of this in your valuable paper,—Yours, etc.,
POOR CHINAMAN.

SAVING THE COLOURS.

A notable incident of the Brokenspruit disaster in 1860, when the Boers surprised and almost annihilated a British column which was marching to Pretoria, is recalled by the retirement recently on pension of Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Egerton. Colonel Egerton got his commission in the Connaught Rangers twenty-two years ago last month. He won it by his gallantry in connection with the Brokenspruit disaster, for he saved the colours of the 9th and tramped forty-two miles to Pretoria with them that night.

He had served over two years in the ranks, and was a conductor when he and Sergeant Bradley volunteered to Lieut.-Colonel Anstruther, who commanded the unfortunate detachment of the 9th, to go on foot to Pretoria with the scars of the disaster to the column. After the fight the colours had been smuggled into a tent pitched for the wounded and there Conductor Egerton found them, and wrapped them round his body under his clothes and conveyed them out of the camp. Colonel Egerton, who saw service in the Zulu war, has of late years served in the West India Regiment, the command of the second battalion of which he now vacates.

PROPOSED FORTH AND CLYDE SHIP CANAL.

A London contemporary states that Messrs. D. and C. Stevenson, civil engineers, Edinburgh, have been engaged for some weeks surveying the valley between the estuary of the Forth and Loch Lomond for clients; and this firm has now been instructed to prepare plans for a canal to connect the Firth of Forth with the Firth of Clyde. The plans will be prepared forthwith, and it is expected they will be lodged in November for the purpose of securing Parliamentary powers for the scheme. The route the engineers state the proposed canal will take is from Alloa, on the eastern side, where it will pass to the north of the links of the Forth and to the northward of the town of Stirling. Passing along the valley of the Forth near Kippen, a deep cutting will take the canal into Loch Lomond at Buchanan Castle. The navigation will then be on Loch Lomond to Tarbet, and another deep cutting will take the canal to Loch Long, which will be the outlet on the west. Loch Long is an arm of the sea providing a safe anchorage, and navigable by all classes of vessels. The actual distances of the canal are as follows:—From Alloa to Loch Lomond, 28 miles; Loch Lomond to Tarbet, 14 miles; and Tarbet to Arrochar, one-and-three-quarter miles. Arrochar is at the head of Loch Long, and lies 15 miles from the Clyde. The actual cutting extends to 29½ miles, and the chief engineering difficulties will be encountered near Loch Lomond, where a very deep cutting will be required, and again at the narrow neck between Loch Lomond and Loch Long. The surface of Loch Lomond is 22ft. above the mean sea-level, but the land on the strip between Loch Lomond and Loch Long rises to a maximum height of 150ft. above mean sea-level. The canal, if carried out, would shorten the passage by 52½ miles between the Clyde and East Coast ports.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 30th July.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

AN UNFORTUNATE GUARANTOR.

Francis Henry Barnes, clerk, lately residing at No. 5, Mosque Junction, was examined in bankruptcy—Case No. 10 of 1897.

In reply to questions by Mr. Bruce Shepherd, Official Receiver, the bankrupt stated that when the receiving order was granted against him he was a clerk in the Ordnance Store Department. Another employee in the same Department, Allenson, approached him one day, weeping, and informed him that he was in financial difficulties and was threatened with immediate arrest. Being a friend of Allenson, he along with another man named Baptista, became his guarantor for \$1,200. As a result Allenson was not put into prison. Allenson afterwards failed to pay up the instalments of the loan to his creditors and when a suit was being brought for recovery of it he absconded to Canton and from there went to Shanghai. The bankrupt said he was informed that Allenson was dead; since he became guarantor he had not heard from him.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd—He has run away and let you in?

Bankrupt—Yes, Continuing, he said that when the Indian creditors commenced proceedings he was afraid to go into Court, but as his co-guarantor, Baptista, filed a bankruptcy petition he took the same step. The creditors got judgment against him on the guarantee and not on any private debt. He fled the petition to avoid arrest. He had no money to meet the guarantee and never had had any money.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd—Why did you give the guarantee?
Bankrupt—Well, Allenson was a friend of mine and I was then only about 21 years of age and did not know very well the responsibility I was incurring, and, having confidence that Allenson would pay this money I signed the guarantee.

In further evidence bankrupt stated that he had to keep himself out of his salary, and out of \$40 a month he was paying \$10 for the maintenance of his sister in the convent. After the bankruptcy he could not pay that and had to stop it altogether. He offered his creditors 50 per cent. to be paid out of his salary. Baptista, he understood, did the same.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd—What were your private debts at this time?
Bankrupt—I had no private debts.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd—Then you had no other reason for going into bankruptcy?

Bankrupt—No.

His Lordship—What is your present salary?

Bankrupt—I am getting \$150.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd—You are not in the Ordnance Department now?

Bankrupt—No; I am with the Singer Company; I left the Ordnance in 1899 and went down to Manila.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd—Your sister is now wealthy, I believe?

Bankrupt—I was told she had something.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd—Will she not help you?

Bankrupt—I do not think she will.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd—Any balance of the 50 per cent. do you are now willing to pay?

Bankrupt—Yes.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd—Can you pay more?

Bankrupt—No; I am married and have a family.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd—That is all, I think, my Lord.

His Lordship, addressing the bankrupt, said he had this would be a lesson to him. All that could be said for him was that he was a young man at the time. Nothing was more ridiculous than to become security for \$1,200 when he had not \$100 of his own, and to go and gratuitously put his neck into a noose for the rest of his life was an extremely foolish thing to do. A guarantee such as he had signed meant that if the debtor did not pay he would have to, and what was the good of signing a guarantee if he knew he could not pay if the debtor failed to pay? The guarantee of a man who could not pay was no good at all. His Lordship advised him to avoid for the rest of his life becoming security for people under any circumstances, especially when he was a married man; his first duty was to his family and not to loan companions who let him in and left him as this man had done. He had said he did it for a friend. Such a man was no friend at all. The examination was closed.

The Court afterwards adjourned.

RUSSIA AND SUEZ CANAL DUES.

The Russian Minister of Finance has decided to continue for another decade the privilege hitherto enjoyed by all Russian vessels—that is, all ships carrying the Russian flag, trading to the Far East—of having the Suez Canal dues refunded by the State. Each year the Imperial Government about £200,000 per annum. The Volunteer Fleet Association has, of course, been the chief beneficiary under this preferential treatment, but as the Fleet is really an adjunct of the Imperial Navy, it is only a matter of accounts, so to say, between Peter and Paul. It has latterly been objected that, as many steamers trading from ports in European Russia to the Far East under the Russian flag are partly owned by foreigners, and that not infrequently their homeward cargoes are consigned to foreign European ports, the refunded Canal dues of nine francs per ton are really a premium paid directly into the pockets of non-Russian ship-owners. There is some truth in this contention, but the Minister of Finance waived the objection, and decided to continue the subsidy, without distinction, to all ships carrying the Russian flag.

The Eastern Asiatic Steamship Company, whose vessels sail regularly from Odessa to the Far East under the Russian flag, is really a Danish concern, its port of registry being Copenhagen. It is an open secret, however, that there is a very large amount of Grand Ducal capital invested in the Company; that makes a difference, and explains, perhaps, the complaisance of the Minister of Finance in deciding to make any exceptions so long as the ships carry the Russian flag.

INDIAN NEWS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Rangoon, 17th July.

A QUARRY ACCIDENT.

A disastrous landslide took place last Thursday in a quarry near Jutogh, and several natives who were at work were buried in debris. One dead body has been recovered and five men are missing; it is supposed that they are entombed, and search parties are at work in the hopes of recovering the bodies.

VACANT JUDGESHIP.

The death of Mr. Justice Stirling, which took place last week in Bombay, has created a vacancy in the Chief Court there, which, rumour has it, is to be filled by Mr. Justice Chitty, who is at present sitting temporarily in the Rangoon Chief Court in place of Mr. Justice Bigge now on leave. It is to be hoped that the rumour is not true, for Mr. Chitty is one of the best Judges Rangoon has had for a long while, and he would be severely missed there.

TRIAL OF BARISTERS.

A most interesting and important trial took place in Rangoon last Tuesday, when Mr. A. P. Pennell, a prominent barrister (of Calcutta High Court fame), was called upon to show cause why he should not be proceeded against under the Legal Practitioners Act. The "unprofessional conduct" with which he was charged consisted of a petition he addressed, on behalf of his clients, in a recent case to the Chief Judge, complaining that in the case referred to, when he was defending his clients, the Barrister Magistrate sitting in the Court of small causes wilfully pretracted the hearings, and brought pressure to bear on the defendants to make them compromise the case. The records of the case clearly showed that it had been prolonged a good deal more than was necessary, and that it had been brought on at last, suddenly, and without time for due warning to be given to defendants' counsel. Despite this, the full Bench of Judges have been pleased to consider his conduct as "unusually," and have suspended him from practising in the Courts for three months.

At the same time thirteen other barristers and advocates were charged in a like manner with petitioning the Chief Judge in reference to another Burmese Magistrate (who, by the way, has been pensioned off since the thirteen were given notice to "show cause," &c). They complained that the Magistrate was commonly and persistently reported to be taking bribes and to be guilty of other forms of corruption, and asked the Judge to have investigations made, and the reports, if found to be untrue, officially contradicted.

The learned Judges, however, to the great surprise and indignation of Press, law, and public alike, have censured one, and "acquitted" the others, warning them "not to do it again." It is to be hoped that the Government will take the cases up, as the amount of bribery and corruption in the Eastern Courts is stupendous, and the confidence of the public is a very few degrees above zero; and if these things be done in a capital city, what will be done in the districts?

PATRIOTIC OFFER.

The Maharajah of Bikanir has written to the Government offering to furnish and equip a camel corps for use in Somaliland; but I have not yet heard of its acceptance.

RANGOON TRAMWAYS.

The Municipality of Rangoon decided at its meeting on Tuesday to purchase the entire rolling stock, system, and plant of the Rangoon Steam Tramways Co. The power was granted to them in 1892, and according to the agreement then made the Municipality can take over at their wish the entire stock at a valuation. It is their intention to run electric cars, when the electric supply is established, which I think will be in the near future.

SIR ERNEST SATOW IN INDIA.

Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister to China, leaves Calcutta for Rangoon on 19th inst., whence he will proceed, after a short visit in Burma, to China. It is understood that he will discuss certain important questions with the Lieutenant-Governor, notably the Burmese-Chinese frontier question, which has for a long while remained unsettled.

SPORT.

In Rangoon, as in most of our Eastern possessions, football is at present easily first in popularity amongst local sportsmen, and the contest for the League Championship Cup is being keenly fought.

The Hunt Club is also a source of great pleasure to its members, who ride to "meet" twice a week.

The 3rd Extra Sky Race-meeting takes place on Saturday next; the entries are satisfactory, and a good day's sport is expected.

WEATHER.

The weather is warm, and heavy showers continue to fall; while cyclonic storms are reported in the Bay. So far, since May, 34 inches of rain have fallen in Rangoon.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—Black South Cloud lowered, and Red Drum hoisted.

The barometer has fallen generally, particularly in the neighbourhood of Formosa. The centre of the typhoon in the Pacific is situated a little to the south of Japan. It is expected to be moving Northwest and will probably strike the China coast to the North of the Formosa Channel.

The China Sea depression, which apparently remained shallow, may have passed to the Gulf of Tonkin.

Bad weather in the Formosa Channel. Fresh W. and S.W. winds, increasing to fresh breezes; fair.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon in the Board Room. Present:—Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer (President); Hon. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works (Vice-President); Mr. C. McI. Messer, Acting Registrar-General; Captain F. W. Lyons, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police; Colonel W. B. Webb, R.A.M.C.; Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. A. Romjahn, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Dr. W. W. Pearce, Acting Medical Officer of Health; and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

Additional standing orders empowering the Board to deal with certain applications under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance without passing a formal resolution were submitted.

The President said it was evidently the wish of the Government that applications regarding exemptions from the provision of open spaces should be dealt with by the full Board. A communication to that effect had been received from the Colonial Secretary, and therefore he did not propose to further deal with the first of the two standing orders. With reference to the second, it would expedite the business of the Board if it was agreed to by the members. The recommendation it embodied was that, with reference to applications for licences issued under Schedule B of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance such applications might be issued without a resolution to that effect in each case after the circulation of the papers to members of the Board, provided that there were no adverse minutes. Continuing, the President said he thought the agenda of the present meeting would show that some such standing order was necessary, otherwise they would have a score of such applications to deal with practically at each meeting of the Board. He moved that the Board make this standing order.

The Vice-President seconded. Mr. Hewett opposed the motion. At the last meeting of the Board he had stated his objections to the insertion of these standing orders, and he was glad to see that, so far as concerned the first, the Government had fallen in with their views. It was most important that matters of this sort should be dealt with by the full Board, and in support of his contention he could only repeat what he had said at the last meeting. Speaking for himself, and he believed for all the unofficial members of the Board, they were very busy men, and it was impossible for them to give close attention to matters circulated on papers or to decide by such a means whether a licence should be granted or not. The other night, when leaving his office at 10 o'clock, he had two tin boxes chock full of papers from the Board put into his hands, and another was brought the following morning. These papers he had to rush through as quickly as possible, because the meeting was to be held that afternoon and the other members had to see them. He could not therefore take time to consider the matters dealt with, and he thought it very much better that they should be discussed by the full Board. If a man proposed to start in business as a baker or as a boiler of fat, he did not make up his mind all at once. He knew what he was going to do weeks or months before, whether he wanted a new licence granted or an old one renewed, and if it was necessary for him to give earlier notice to the Board he could do so. Without commenting on the way the work was done, or making any unfavourable criticism in the matter at all, it appeared to him that there must be some way of getting these applications through more quickly, and if a way could not be found the applicants should be made to understand that it took a certain amount of time to get their applications passed through, and that they must make any applications in good time any way. He was of opinion, concluded Mr. Hewett, that such matters should be dealt with by the full Board.

The President:—Do you move an amendment?

Mr. Hewett:—Yes; my amendment is to negative the proposal.

Mr. Pollock supported the remarks of Mr. Hewett. There was no doubt, he thought, that in order to get matters thoroughly threshed out it was advisable that they should be discussed and deliberated by the whole Board.

On a vote being taken by a show of hands, the President, Vice-President, Captain Lyons, Colonel Webb and Mr. Romjahn (5) voted for the motion, and Mr. Messer, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Hewett and Mr. Lau Chu Pak (5) voted against.

The President gave his casting vote in favour of the motion and it was accordingly carried.

SANITARY SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The report of Mr. J. Bryan, Sanitary Surveyor, for the second quarter of 1903, was laid on the table. The report was as follows:—

1. Plans have been deposited and passed by me during the quarter for the drainage of 90 houses, plans for 713 houses were carried forward from 1902 and 54 from last quarter, making a total of 877 in hand during the quarter.

2. The drainage of 148 houses has been completed, leaving 709 to carry forward.

3. Notices for repairs or alterations to the drains of 84 houses have been received; 94 were carried forward from 1902, and 69 from last quarter, making a total of 233 in hand during the quarter. Of these 127 have been completed and 4 cancelled, leaving 107 to carry forward.

4. Certificates have been granted under section 84 of Ordinance 13 of 1901 to 105 houses, that they have been built in accordance with the provisions of that Ordinance.

5. The drains of 10 houses have been opened and reported on. Of these 8 required amending, and 2 were found to be in good order. Notices were served on the owners of the above 8 houses calling on them to execute the necessary work.

6. In addition to the above 7,653 houses have been inspected with the result that 130 drainage nuisances have been discovered. Notices have been served in each case on the owner or occupier to abate the nuisance. 44 nuisances have been reported to the M. O. H. and 35 to the Hon. D. P. W. to be dealt with by them. 66 choked drain-traps on private property have been cleared by the Drainage Inspectors.

7. The records have been maintained and are complete.

Mr. Pollock inquired the query why it was that the drainage plans of so many houses were carried forward; was it due to insufficiency of the staff?

The President said this was not due to insufficiency of staff, but frequently plans were sent in some years even before the work was completed, and a certificate could not be given until the house was properly finished. The Surveyor had told him that he had just inspected some houses in Seymour Road for which the plans were sent in in August, 1901, and which were not yet completed.

The report was adopted.

THE NEW PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDING ORDINANCE.

The following motion stood on the agenda-paper against Mr. Pollock's name:—"That a Sub-committee of the Board be appointed to consider what amendments appear to be desirable in the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and to report thereon to the Board."

Mr. A. Romjahn moved:—"Many sections of the Ordinance require amending. The total abolition of cubicles, including those provided with windows opening into the open air, is not the object aimed at by the framers of the Bill, but has the effect of inflicting unnecessary hardships on the population, and of endangering the prosperity of the Colony. Unless a comprehensive scheme of reconstructing our insanitary dwellings is adopted, plague and kindred diseases will be always with us, and all monies expended to combat these diseases will be only thrown away."

Mr. Lau Chu Pak seconded:—"I have great pleasure in supporting the motion. As the Ordinance stands at present it is impossible and unreasonable to expect the inhabitants to conform themselves to its requirements. No provision has been made to house the poor, who will be displaced and to compensate owners for structural alterations of their houses, without which in the sense of the definition of external air no rooms or cubicles can be maintained or erected in about 90 per cent. of the existing houses both European and Chinese alike. At the confidential meeting held by the Board to discuss the advisability of enforcing the Ordinance it was then speculated that the property-owners might arrive at some scheme or would, as the Government had been led to believe, pull down every third house as to facilitate the carrying out of the law. But it has since been proved that the property-owners had not the least inclination to follow that idea and I do not blame them for repudiating it without compensation. Every law inflicts a certain amount of hardship, but no hardship would be anything like what is likely to be inflicted by the present Ordinance. The majority of the population is Chinese, and their tenement houses are so peculiarly constructed that every storey is simply one long room, commonly called a floor or flat. The rent of each of such floors ranges from \$8 per month in the poorest districts to \$75 per month in the busiest part of the city. Very few can afford to take a whole floor. Generally three or four families share it together. Under the present Ordinance they cannot do so and very likely two families will have to pay the same rent as four have been paying. This may be a secondary consideration as compared with the depriving them of the little decency they have hitherto enjoyed. It is a well-known fact that none of the existing Chinese tenement houses, with the exception of the corner ones, opens directly into the external air, and consequently no floor can be partitioned off to secure the necessary privacy to the men and women of the different families living together. Even members of the same family must have a certain amount of privacy. It would not be in accordance with propriety for parents and grown-up children or masters and servants to herd together in full view of each other. The object of the Ordinance is to relieve overcrowding, which can be attained by increasing the habitable area for each adult, as it has already been done, and not to deprive people of their domestic privacy. There are other circumstances calling for prompt investigation. It is no use making a law which is beyond the ability of the people to obey, even if they wish to."

Mr. Pollock in moving his resolution said it must be apparent to every member of the Board, he thought, that the legislation which was passed with reference to cubicles and was maintained in Ordinance 1 of 1903 was unworkable in practice. No doubt the Government when it passed Section 154 of that Ordinance must have been under the impression that every third house was likely shortly to be pulled down and that natural windows were going to be made in the side-walls of the houses and that in that way the cubicles in the houses would receive light and air. That was no doubt the impression in the minds of the Government when that section was passed, but he thought it was quite obvious now that every third house was not likely to be pulled down under existing arrangements, and furthermore, he believed it was extremely doubtful whether it would be safe in the case

of old houses in the Colony to pull down every third house. This Colony was subject to typhoons and heavy rains and he imagined that in the case of old houses the taking down of every third house would be a very dangerous operation unless some very expensive methods were employed to prevent the houses on each side from collapsing into the middle and thereby creating a worse state of affairs than existed at present. In view of the fact that it was not likely that every third house would be taken down; the effect of Section 154 of this Ordinance, assuming that the Magistrate held partitions to be legal at all, would be that cubicles could be crowded round the windows, and all the rest of the floor which was not taken up by the cubicles would be very dark, very badly ventilated, and, one might say, practically useless for any purpose whatsoever. Now, this was as different as almost anything could be from the scheme which was passed by the Legislature as late as 1901. In Ordinance 13 of 1901, Sub-section G of Section 70, it was expressly provided that no partition should be erected or, if already existing, allowed to remain nearer than four feet to any window area which was included in the calculated area specified in Sub-section E; therefore the Legislature in 1901 expressly hid it down as a principle, that it was not advisable to have cubicles built round windows and no partition should be erected or, if already existing, should be allowed to remain nearer than four feet to any window. Therefore the practical effect obviously of Section 154 of Ordinance 1 of 1903 would be that if it was desired to maintain cubicles on the floors at all—and no doubt that was very necessary in the case of family houses—every single cubicle which was either originally in conformity with Ordinance 13 of 1901 or which afterwards was altered and made to conform with that law would, as it seemed to him, be illegal under the provisions of Section 154 of Ordinance 1 of 1903. That meant that alterations which had been made very little more than two years ago were now declared to be wrong, to be illegal, and something further had to be done. That was a very unsatisfactory state of affairs into which they had got, and he thought it was very necessary that a sub-committee of the Board should be appointed to look into the question of amending this Ordinance with special reference to this question of cubicles. There were no doubt other points which also would require to be looked into, but it was this question of cubicles that was the burning question of the day, because he understood that quite recently notices had been served with reference to certain houses and that they were proceedings, some concluded, some still pending, before the Police Magistrate with reference to cubicles. He did not know whether the other members of the Board were of the same opinion, but he thought that in view of the fact that it was obvious that Section 154 of the Ordinance would require some amendment, it was extremely desirable that after a sufficient number of cases had been taken in the Police Court, constituting a test-case, the Board should stay its hand and not take any further proceedings with reference to cubicles. There was no doubt it would be a very great hardship if persons now had to remove cubicles which in consequence of amendments recommended by the Board and adopted by the Government were afterwards found not to be illegal. That, he thought, would be a very lamentable state of affairs and therefore it was desirable that the Board at the present time should not take action in regard to cubicles but only take such action as was necessary to bring certain points before the Magistrate for his decision. Otherwise there was no doubt the people would feel very much aggrieved if they had to remove cubicles which were sanctioned by amendments that might be made on the Ordinance and which they would not have been compelled to remove if the amendments had been passed into law. He felt bound to make this criticism upon the provisions of this Ordinance, but he was perfectly well aware, and he was sure they were all aware, that it was easy enough to criticise and a good deal more difficult sometimes to remedy the thing criticised; but he thought that, without being too sanguine, he might express his confidence that the sub-committee of the Board would hit upon a better scheme with reference to cubicles and would be able to suggest to the Government some amendment of Section 154 which would press less hardly upon the poor people in this Colony who were married and had families and wanted a certain amount of separation and privacy in their dwellings. He would rather not move the names of any members of the sub-committee as he proposed that he himself should serve on the committee, but he ventured to suggest as suitable members the President, Dr. Pearce, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Romjahn and himself. He thought it would be able to discuss this matter thoroughly and he hoped they would be able to advise the Government to make such amendments in Section 154 as would preserve what was very necessary—the privacy of Chinese family life—while at the same time securing as far as possible such distribution of cubicles on the floors of the houses as would meet to the greatest possible extent those sanitary requirements which they were all agreed were very necessary.

Mr. Hewett seconded the motion. Whilst it was unwise to rush too soon into criticism of an Act newly brought into force, an Act which they all knew perfectly well had been carefully considered by the Government and by many people in the Colony, including the leading property-owners, and whilst it was admitted also that the Act would go a long way towards improving the sanitary condition of Hongkong, it was unfortunately evident that the particular section dealing with cubicles was quite impossible. Therefore he thought Mr. Pollock's proposal an eminently reasonable one, and trusted the Board would agree to accept it and

to appoint the members named as a sub-committee to consider this extremely complicated question.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun also spoke in favour of the motion. It was necessary to have a sub-committee to recommend amendments that were urgently needed. The wholesale abolition of cubicles would have a severe effect on their welfare, for it would simply tend to drive all the respectable families from their midst.

The Vice-President suggested that the scope of the resolution might be somewhat limited. Mr. Pollock's remarks had had especial reference to cubicles, and it appeared desirable to insert something to that effect.

Mr. Pollock did not think it desirable to limit the resolution, because they might possibly have to consider other matters more or less connected with cubicles.

The President nominated the following as members of the sub-committee:—Mr. Pollock, Mr. Romjahn, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Dr. Pearce, and the President.

Mr. Hewett seconded. Mr. Lau Chu Pak suggested the inclusion of Mr. Fung Wa Chun's name.

The President:—I think five are quite sufficient.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun:—Yes, I think so; five are quite enough. (Laughter)

The constitution of the sub-committee as suggested by the President was approved of.

THE CUBICLE QUESTION AGAIN. The President read a petition from Messrs. Evans & Harston, solicitors, as representing certain landlords, merchants, tradesmen, shopkeepers, etc., in the Colony, with reference to the cubicle question.

It was in the following terms:—
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY BOARD.
The Humble Petition of the undersigned landlords, merchants, tradesmen, shopkeepers and residents of the Colony of Hongkong, Sheweth:—

1. That your petitioners are the landlords, merchants, tradesmen, shopkeepers and residents of Hongkong and their interests are identical with the prosperity of Hongkong.

2. That since the 1st May, 1903, Sections 46 and 154 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 have been put into force in No. 5 Health District with the result that no cubicle is allowed to remain in any house within the said District not already provided with a window opening directly on the external air.

3. That your petitioners understand that all the houses in the Colony whether European or Chinese with very few exceptions are not in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance in question in respect of the above indicated matters.

4. That great hardship has already been inflicted upon your petitioners in general and the inhabitants of No. 5 District in particular by reason of the cubicles wherein such inhabitants formerly enjoyed privacy having been removed and such privacy thereby put an end to.

5. That in view of the fact that the cost of making the alterations necessary to comply with the requirements of the said sections of the Ordinance will necessitate the payment by the tenants of an increased rental and that practically all the latter are of the poorer classes who will receive no compensation either directly or indirectly for the increased expenditure thus cast upon them, but will be under the distinct disadvantage of having suffered a loss of the privacy they previously enjoyed the case of your petitioners is eminently one deserving of careful consideration by the members of your Board with a view to your petitioners obtaining through your good offices the consent of His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the power vested in him by section 154 of the Ordinance, to a modification of the requirements of such section, especially having regard to the circumstances in connection with the long-continued occupation by such of your petitioners as are tenants of the building, now being dealt with under the said sections, such occupation having been hitherto uninterfered for a large number of years.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully ask that the members of your Board will be good enough to assist them in the direction above mentioned so that your petitioners thereby obtain some modification in or exemption from the requirements of the said sections in order that they may not be

disturbed in their enjoyment and occupation of the said buildings.

And your petitioners will ever pray.
Dated the 29th July, 1903.

The President:—I move that this petition be forwarded by the Board to Government for their consideration.

Mr. Pollock:—I think it would be as well to let it be considered by the sub-committee of the Board.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun also favoured this course, which it was decided to adopt.

DISINFECTING STATION. Correspondence was submitted relative to the erection of the disinfecting station at Kowloon the plans of which were approved.

LATRINE. Correspondence was also submitted relative to the proposed erection of a public latrine on a triangular space behind the Harbour Office. The applicants in the matter were notified to address the Colonial Secretary.

PLAQUE RETURNS-A LETTER. A letter was received from Sir Robert Hart regarding the supply of plague returns by Commissioners of Customs at Swatow, Canton, &c. The letter stated that it was uncertain whether the desire for a weekly plague bulletin could be given effect to, but that instructions would be issued to the various Commissioners to supply the Hongkong Government from time to time with any reliable news they may obtain through medical or other channels respecting bubonic plague in their districts.

The President said this was one of the recommendations made by Professor Simpson last year, but it appeared that there was some difficulty in obtaining the information. Several doctors had requested that they should be paid a fee for gathering it, and the request was not unreasonable.

It was decided to let the subject stand over for a time.

LATRINE IN KOWLOON CITY. A petition from Kiu Chun, scavenging contractor in Kowloon City, &c., relative to the erection of a privately-owned public latrine on a certain site in Kowloon City, was tendered. Consideration of the matter was postponed.

REPORT. A report by Mr. A. Gibson, Colonial Veterinarian Surgeon, on a sample of pork sent by Mr. O. F. Ribeiro for examination, was tabled. It showed that the pork was fit to use.

The President said this was the first case of the kind that had occurred within his recollection, and that went back fifteen years. The Colonial Veterinarian Surgeon was on the watch to see if any more pork was in the same condition.

PLANS. Further correspondence was received relative to the plan of 15 houses proposed to be erected on Aberdeen Island Lot No. 76.

Plans were inspected of houses to be erected on Kowloon Island Lots 1164 and 1165, and adjacent spaces of houses on Reclamation Marine Lots 134 and 61 section 2.

The plans in each instance were approved.

INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES. Correspondence was laid on the table relative to the appointment of all existing sanitary inspectors to be inspectors of nuisances under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1895.

Doubt existed as to whether the Ordinance was the correct one and it was decided to forward the paper to Government for the opinion of the Attorney-General.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS. Correspondence was received relative to the prohibition against the importation of dogs from Shanghai.

The reasons for its enforcement having ceased to exist, the President moved the withdrawal of the prohibition order, and was supported by Mr. Hewett, who hoped that such prohibition would never be enforced unless it was absolutely necessary.

It was agreed to forward the recommendation to the Government.

LIMEWASHING RETURN. The limewashing return for the fortnight ended the 21st inst. showed that out of 4,766 houses in the Eastern district and 5,435 in the Western, 87 and 2,512 respectively were limewashed. A sum of \$691 in fines resulted from 120 prosecutions in the latter district.

APPLICATIONS. A large number of applications for licences of various kinds were dealt with. This was all the public business.

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[38]

to appoint the members named as a sub-committee to consider this extremely complicated question.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun also spoke in favour of the motion. It was necessary to have a sub-committee to recommend amendments that were urgently needed. The wholesale abolition of cubicles would have a severe effect on their welfare, for it would simply tend to drive all the respectable families from their midst.

The Vice-President suggested that the scope of the resolution might be somewhat limited. Mr. Pollock's remarks had had especial reference to cubicles, and it appeared desirable to insert something to that effect.

Mr. Pollock did not think it desirable to limit the resolution, because they might possibly have to consider other matters more or less connected with cubicles.

The Vice-President thought that the words "more especially with reference to the question of the provision of cubicles in dwelling-houses," or something to that effect, should be inserted.

Mr. Pollock did not see that there was any object in limiting the resolution. The sub-committee might be trusted to keep to certain points.

The President said the resolution did seem wide in its scope, but he gathered from Mr. Pollock's remarks that it was intended to apply to the cubicle question.

Mr. Pollock:—Yes.

Mr. Hewett:—I think the sub-committee appointed will not go out of their way to enlarge their labours unduly.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

The President nominated the following as members of the sub-committee:—Mr. Pollock, Mr. Romjahn, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Dr. Pearce, and the President.

Mr. Hewett seconded. Mr. Lau Chu Pak suggested the inclusion of Mr. Fung Wa Chun's name.

The President:—I think five are quite sufficient.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun:—Yes, I think so; five are quite enough. (Laughter)

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3. That your petitioners understand that all the houses in the Colony whether European or Chinese with very few exceptions are not in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance in question in respect of the above indicated matters.

4. That great hardship has already been inflicted upon your petitioners in general and the inhabitants of No. 5 District in particular by reason of the cubicles wherein such inhabitants formerly enjoyed privacy having been removed and such privacy thereby put an end to.

5. That in view of the fact that the cost of making the alterations necessary to comply with the requirements of the said sections of the Ordinance will necessitate the payment by the tenants of an increased rental and that practically all the latter are of the poorer classes who will receive no compensation either directly or indirectly for the increased expenditure thus cast upon them, but will be under the distinct disadvantage of having suffered a loss of the privacy they previously enjoyed the case of your petitioners is eminently one deserving of careful consideration by the members of your Board with a view to your petitioners obtaining through your good offices the consent of His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the power vested in him by section 154 of the Ordinance, to a modification of the requirements of such section, especially having regard to the circumstances in connection with the long-continued occupation by such of your petitioners as are tenants of the building, now being dealt with under the said sections, such occupation having been hitherto uninterfered for a large number of years.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully ask that the members of your Board will be good enough to assist them in the direction above mentioned so that your petitioners thereby obtain some modification in or exemption from the requirements of the said sections in order that they may not be

disturbed in their enjoyment and occupation of the said buildings.

And your petitioners will ever pray.
Dated the 29th July, 1903.

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Mr. Fung Wa Chun also favoured this course, which it was decided to adopt.

DISINFECTING STATION. Correspondence was

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Please address all communications to—
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several European languages. Highest possible
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Apply in first instance to—
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Care of W. Watson & Co., Bankers, Bombay.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [1284]

WANTED.

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Apply to—
M. M.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1903. [198]

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If you'd take your proper place,
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Always with a smiling face,
Where you can get good drink I guess,
Pure water we always use,
Essences many from which to choose,
Our list of drinks will you amuse.

Apply to—
P. P. DANENBERG, Manager.
Factory & Office—West Point; Telephone 367
Depot—Lee House Street; Telephone 374.

Novel Specialities. Best in the Far East.
Refreshing and invigorating drinks of the
season. Just Produced. Long-Life, Non-Intoxi-
cating and Excellent Beverages.
Hir-Oss, Winter Stout, Strawberryade,
Jubilee-Champagne, Orange Champagne, Hop-
ade.

R. J. REMEDIOS,
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP
DEALER,
No. 39, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.
Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval
to any address on receipt of satisfactory refer-
ence.

Also prepared to purchase used Postage
Stamps in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.
AGENTS WANTED.
1 to 25 per cent. Broker's Allowance. [1558]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

**CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
司公限有船輪華中

THE OFFICES of the above Company have
been OPENED at No. 35, QUEEN'S
ROAD CENTRAL, 2ND FLOOR.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. [924]

**CHINESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL
COMPANY.**
司公美華
IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND
MANUFACTURERS.

THIS Company's Offices are Established at
Nos. 20 and 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD,
opposite Douglas Pier.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1903. [1321]



ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of
the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 1st
AUGUST, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to
attend.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2135]

**THE EASTERN EXTENSION AND
GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH
COMPANIES.**

**TELEGRAMS TO AMERICA VIA
"PACIFIC."**

THE Cable laid by the COMMERCIAL
PACIFIC CABLE COMPANY between
Manila and San Francisco is open for traffic
from to-day's date.

According to an arrangement made with the
said Company, telegrams for all places in
AMERICA will be accepted by the Eastern
Extension and Great Northern Telegraph
Companies for transmission over their China
cables, via Pacific route, at the rate of Francs
5.50 (\$2.65) per word to San Francisco,
to which must be added the further transmission
charge beyond San Francisco.

Telegrams intended for transmission by the
said route should be marked "via Pacific."
J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1903. [2125]

**THE EASTERN EXTENSION AND
GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH
COMPANIES.**

**SEPARATE WORKING ARRANGE-
MENTS.**

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED
that the JOINT SERVICE of the
Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph
Companies will be DISCONTINUED from
the 1st AUGUST, from which date each
Company will have its own separate Counter
where Telegrams will be accepted for trans-
mission by either Company's lines.
For THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH
Superintendent.
J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1903. [2149]

EXCURSION TO MACAO AND BACK.

For Procession of Our Lady of Mount Carmel
at the Chapel at Taipa Island, Macao.

THE Chartered Steamship "KINSHAN"
will make a Special Excursion Trip to
Macao on SUNDAY, the 2nd AUGUST, 1903,
leaving for Macao from her usual wharf at
9 A.M. and returning to Hongkong at 1 P.M.
A steam-launch will convey passengers to
Kowloon, 10 minutes after the steamer's return.
Return Fare (No Single Ticket) ... \$2
Including Tiffin ... 4
Children under 10 years, Half-price for
Fares and Meals.

Tables Hots supplied by King Edward Hotel.
Intending excursionists are advised to apply
for Cabins at once, at the "Hongkong Printing
Press," as there are very few left; only a
moderate rate will be charged for them.

The Band of the 3rd Burma Infantry will
play during the voyage.
Tickets may be had at Messrs. Ritchie
& Co.'s Office, "The Hongkong Printing
Press," or on Board.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1903. [2138]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

**MID-SUMMER EXCURSION
TRIPS TO JAPAN AND
BACK.**

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha are prepared
during the months of July and August
to issue FIRST-CLASS RETURN
TICKETS from HONGKONG to YOKO-
HAMA AND BACK for the round fare of
Yen 98 payable in local currency. Return
Tickets are available for return up to the 31st
October, 1903.

Stop-over privileges allowed at any way port,
and between Moji and Kobe passengers have
the option of travelling by the Sanyo Railway.
For information as to Sailings, Steamers, &c.,
apply at the Company's Local Offices in
PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, First Floor,
Chater Road.

T. S. TAKAYANAGI,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2137]

**THE LONDON DRAPERY
STORE, HONGKONG.**

THE above will be opened as soon as the
necessary arrangements can be made
as an establishment for the sale of

**GENERAL AND FANCY
DRAPERY GOODS**

suitable for the climate, and will be fitted
with the

**NEWEST MODERN FIXTURES
AND FITTINGS**

as now used in the Great Bon Marchés of
Paris and London.
Further particulars will be given later.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1903. [2142]

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

**SCIENTIFIC PERCEPTION—ALLEGED
PHOSPHORESCENCE OF ONIONS—STRAWBERRIES
AND RHUMATISM—ALCOHOL IN
RAILROADING—PHOSPHORUS POISONING—
FISHES THROUGH—PEARL CULTURE IN
CHINA—AUTOMANIA—ANCIENT LENSES—
AN UNIQUE COLLECTION.**

What most excites our wonder at the present
day is perhaps the extreme sensitiveness of
man-made instruments. The bolometer of Dr.
Langley amazed us twenty years ago by measur-
ing temperatures to the one-hundred-thousandth
of a degree, but as now improved it records
easily the one-hundred-millionth of the degree.
The coherent responds to electric waves in-
conceivably reduced by scattering to all parts of a
sphere having a radius of 3,000 miles. The
most delicate balance may weigh a millionth of
a gram, and the spectroscopes may show a
billionth of a gram or less of some substances,
but the electrometer is now dealing with the
even more inconceivably small. We are told
in fact that if 1,000 grams of thorium gave out
the thousandth of a gram of emanation in a
million years, the radiation from one gram in
one second would be sufficient to affect the
electrometer.

Some bacteria, large fungi, and rotten wood
are known to glow in the dark, but shrubs and
growing plants are not usually credited with the
property of phosphorescence. Dr. H.
Beckert, however, has lately discovered an old
record of phosphorescence in an Indian grass
known to the Brahmins as "diotishakali." The
account is of much interest to botanists, but
while the plant has not been identified with
certainty, it is concluded that the observer was
led into error by phosphorescent bacteria on the grass.

The late discovery in strawberries of salicylic
acid, a specific in acute rheumatism, has seemed
to confirm the idea that these berries are a
desirable article of food for rheumatics. The
effect of the fruit cannot be due to the
salicylic acid, however, as less than the
hundredth of a grain per pound is found.

The roots of plants are found to have a higher
temperature than the soil, but only while
growing.

National success has become largely a matter
of fuel supply, and alcohol fuel seems likely to
form the basis of Germany's future prosperity.
While this product of the farms is being
cheapened by scientific methods, improved
apparatus is making its use more economical.
The State Railways of Prussia are among the
large users of power that are striving to
develop the new fuel, and in their experiments
at the close of 1902 various places with over 7,000
incandescent lamps burning alcohol. The
engines are run effectively at almost exactly the
same cost as with petroleum oil. For the same
light with ordinary lamps, the alcohol has proven
much more expensive than paraffin, but it is
believed that the incandescent alcohol lamps will
make the cost about the same. Improvements
are needed to adapt the alcohol lamps to rough
usage on trains and to make them odorless.

A harmless match-making process having
been favoured by the German Reichstag, the use
of phosphorus is to be prohibited after Jan. 1,
1903. The discussion of the present industry
brought out the statement that the necrosis set
up in the bones of the phosphorus-users may
make its appearance three or four years after
the workman has left the factory, and so insidious
is the disease that victims have had bones
fractured without knowing anything was wrong.
The effects may extend to whole families
through heredity.

While urging that the proposed biological
survey of the North Sea should seek means of
favouring fishes and their food supply, Prof.
W. C. M'Intosh declares that no important
species is in danger of becoming extinct. The
fishes were not exterminated by the swarms of
gigantic destroyers of reptilian times, when
the destruction must at least have equalled that
of to-day by man, and future extinction need
not be feared.

Exhaustive tests for years have convinced
Joseph L. Forrell that sulphate of aluminum is
the best fire-proofing for wood. Unlike sul-
phate or phosphate of ammonia, which check
flames by emitting ammoniac gas, the aluminum
compound forms an infusible and non-conducting
coating.

A remarkable Chinese industry is described
by A. A. Faurel. It was long ago discovered
that the irritation of foreign bodies produces
pearls in molluscs, and for several centuries
pearls have been cultivated on this principle
in the villages of Chekiang province. Two

molluscs, brought from a lake a considerable
distance away, are left in reservoirs for a few
days to become acclimated. The shells are
then opened, lead figures of Buddha or bits of
mother-of-pearl are introduced, with a little
piece of ground scales, and the molluscs are
returned to the reservoirs. A food of local
major is regularly supplied. After a year or
more the nuclei become covered with mother-
of-pearl of thicknesses varying with the time,
and the shells, or the detached pearls are
marketed. A season's product is estimated at
50,000 shells, giving support to 5,000 families.

The development of rapid travelling seems to
have brought its disease, affecting chiefly in-
dividuals of degenerate type. French physicians
find high speeds attended by a kind of in-
toxication in certain automobilists, the effects
resembling the morphine delirium, and the
victims becoming quite unable to control their
reckless passion for rapid motion. Like the
morphine and alcohol habits, the speed habit
seems to develop gradually, the loss of
restraint being reached only in advanced cases.

Whether the ancient Romans had large
optical instruments is a question raised by three
lenses in a Berlin museum. These lenses—
obtained from old baths—are plano-convex,
about 11 by 15 inches in size, and are inaccurately
rounded and imperfectly polished. One sugges-
tion is that they were used for heating the
baths by the sun's rays. The heaved emerald
appeared to have been used by Nero for
viewing the circus games, and as proof that
the Romans could have made lenses better
adapted for optical uses.

About 100 micro-photographs of snow
crystals—no two alike—are now owned by W.
A. Bentley, of Vermont, as the results of his 20
years of collecting. The perfect crystals have
been almost always produced in the western,
south-western, or north-western portions of
wide-spread snowstorms.

INSURANCES

**GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED,
OF LONDON.**

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT FOREIGN AND
CHINESE RISKS.

HOTZ, JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2327]

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

THE Undersigned Agents of above Compa-
ny are prepared to accept First-class Foreign
and Chinese RISKS against FIRE at Current
Rates.

**THE WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED,
OF LONDON.**
INCORPORATED 1851.
Cash Security ... £25,719
Total Losses Paid ... £25,769,240

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

HONGKONG, 18th May, 1903. [1419]

**SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

HONGKONG, 2nd April, 1900. [2]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON
FOUNDED 1710.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [2]

**NORTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN
TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1902,
£16,378,771.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 0 0
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000 0 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 687,500 0 0
II. FREE FUNDS, 2,867,215 14 10

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1888]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

THE Undersigned are now prepared to
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE
against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1897. [2]

**NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG**

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT First
Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current
Rates.

HONGKONG, 20th May 1895.

**AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.**

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [113]

**THE AMERICAN SYSTEM,
OF
DENTISTRY.**
DR. M. H. CHAUN,
27, Des Vaux Road, CENTRAL HONGKONG.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1903. [77]

Sweet as Roses

When you think how any ordinary
soap factory smells, and that in such
places it is that Toilet Soaps are made,
you should bear in mind that Vinolia
Works are sweet as a kitchen, and
Vinolia Soap purest, safest, best for
the complexion.

1347-I

WM. POWELL, LD.

GENERAL DRAPERS AND HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKERS.

Ladies' and Gents' Fine Quality PANAMAS. A Fine Assortment of FLOWERS,
MUSLINS, RIBBONS, LACES, &c.

New CHATLAIN BAGS and FANCY GOODS.

The latest in MERCERISED MUSLINS, ARMEUR SILKS, ALPACAS,
GREYFLANES and Fine BLACK DRESS GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

LIGHT SUMMER SHIRTS, HATS, HALF HOSE, BOOTS, &c. &c.

ASK TO SEE THE NEW MOUNTAIN PICNIC TENT, CAN BE CARRIED AND
FIXED BY ANYONE.

[41]

JUST RECEIVED.

A shipment of

PORCELAIN CIGAR CASES

for household use. Capacity—One and Two Hundred Cigars each.

Guaranteed to keep Cigars dry in a damp climate, and moist in a dry climate, combin-
ing utility with beauty and security, with a perfect preservation of Cigars. Would be pleased
to have you inspect these PORCELAIN CIGAR CASES.

KRUSE & CO., CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

[42]

NOBEL-GLASGOW EXPLOSIVES.

DYNAMITE,
GELATINE-DYNAMITE.

BLASTING GELATINE AND GELIGNITE,

DETONATORS, SAFETY FUSE,

AND ALL BLASTING ACCESSORIES.

MAGAZINES AND DEPOTS AT

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, WEIHAWEI.

AGENTS—
325 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

JAPAN COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
MITSUI & CO.

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 105, HOUSE STREET

OTHER BRANCHES.

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,
Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shin-osaka, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,
Kuchino, Sasebo, Maizuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A-1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail
and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Foremost Mills, Tsuruga, Yamano and Ito Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujinotani, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura Otani,
Sasahara Teubakuro, Yoshida, Yashio, Yumokibara, and other Coals.

N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S
FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD is free from Starch
When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

61

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.
THE Company's Steamship
"NAMSANG,"
Captain Geo. Payne, will be despatched as
above on TUESDAY, the 4th August, at
noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHEW & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 29th July 1883.

Cargo Freight very moderate.
J. TREVOUX & CO.,
No. 128, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [1751]

through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Guide are well coded.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Fiddler Street.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Quotation at the Customs' water front premises at Funai to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s Steamers, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 29th July 1903.

T. ARIMA, Manager 115

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
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For further Particulars, apply to

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG-SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class through passengers have the option of travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST

PASSENGER SERVICE FROM HONGKONG.			
SUBSAILERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	
BADENIA	(HAYRE and HAMBURG	On 12th Aug. Freight.
Capt. Rörden	(Calling at Singapore and Penang)	
SITHONIA	(HAYRE and HAMBURG	

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG via INLAND SEA PORTLAND, OREGON
OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR
OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND
TOKYO.

		1903	
R.M.S.	"EMPERESS OF CHINA" ... 6,000 Tons.....	WEDNESDAY,	15th Aug.
R.M.S.	"ATHENIAN" ... 3,382 Tons.....	WEDNESDAY,	12th Aug.
R.M.S.	"EMPERESS OF INDIA" ... 6,004 Tons.....	WEDNESDAY,	26th Aug.
R.M.S.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 6,000 Tons.....	WEDNESDAY,	23rd Sept.
R.M.S.	"TARTAR" ... 4,285 Tons.....	WEDNESDAY,	23rd Sept.

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPRESS" STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the Straits to INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving with the PALATAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between

**CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

STEAMSHIP

Hongkong, 30th July, 1903.. 17

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.
JOINT SERVICES.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER"	On 30th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 8th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 13th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	On 20th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 26th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 4th September.

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	On 4th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TYDEUS"	On 18th August.
LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DORMED"	On 20th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"NESTOR"	On 1st September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 15th September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PINGSUEY"	On 22nd September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 29th September.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NINGCHOW"	On 10th August.
	"DEUCALION"	On 6th September.

The s.s. "AJAX" left Victoria (B.C.) on the 16th inst. for Japan and Hongkong.
For Freight, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1903. [10-12]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU and ILOILO	"WUCHANG"	On 1st August.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 1st August.
MANILA	"TSINAN"	On 10th August.
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	On 10th August.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 12th August.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1903. [11]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ. PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE BRITISH, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOADING.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through bills of lading for the principal places in Russia.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ HEINRICH	THURSDAY 6th August
SAOSEN	THURSDAY 20th August
* KLAUSCHOU	THURSDAY 3rd September
BAYERN	THURSDAY 17th September
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 30th September
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY 14th October
ROON	WEDNESDAY 28th October
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 11th November
* HAMBURG	WEDNESDAY 25th November
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 8th December
KONIG ALBERT	WEDNESDAY 22nd December
* KLAUSCHOU	WEDNESDAY 6th January
SAOSEN	WEDNESDAY 20th January
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY 3rd February
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY 17th February
ROON	WEDNESDAY 3rd March

* Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
ON THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, 1903, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ HEINRICH" of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Captain E. Heintze, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on TUESDAY, the 4th August. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, and Passes will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.
Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1903. [15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
MANILA
LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG AND
MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardesses carried.

Steamship	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date
"ROSETTA MARU"	H. S. Smith	3876	Thursday, 6th August, at 11 A.M.
"ROHILLA MARU"	E. P. Bishop	3869	Tuesday, 11th August, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.
K. NAKASHIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1903. [17]

"B.N." LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"BENLEDI"
Captain D. Clark, will be despatched as above on or about the 28th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1903. [1888]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG,
CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUETZ and PORT SAID.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils,
to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA,
LEVANT, VENICE and ADRICATIC PORTS.)
THE Company's Steamship
"MARQUIS BACQUEHEM"
Captain Rassovich, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 28th August, P.M.
For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents,
Princess Buildings.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [19]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG—MANILA.
REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE
MONEY.
SINGLE, \$20; RETURN, \$35.

STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH
ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOM-
MODATION. UNRIVALLED TABLE. DULY
QUALIFIED SURGEON CARRIED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. [1904]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersecretary GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports in
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.
For Freight and further particulars,
apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1903. [18]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI"
Captain Samuel Bell Smith.
DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on week
days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion
Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao (week days)
at about 2 P.M. and (Sundays) about 8 A.M.
Fares—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin
and servant), \$3. Return Ticket \$5.
2nd Class \$1.50. Return Ticket \$2.50.
3rd Class \$1. Steerage 50 cents.
On Excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class
Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return
Ticket including Dinner and Dinner either on
board or at Macao Hotel \$5.
Wharf—Opposite Central Market.
The Steamer runs on Excursion Trip Every
Sunday in Summer.
S.M. WANG & CO., LD.,
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1903. [2112]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SATSUMA"
FROM NEW YORK, ADEN, STRAITS
AND MANILA.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at
Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless
notice to the contrary be given before Noon,
TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 1st Aug., will be subject
to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersecretary on or before the
4th Aug., or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 30th July, at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bill of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1903. [2123]

STEAMSHIP "TONKIN"
COMPAGNIE DES MARCHANDS
MARITIMES.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s.
"Dordogne," and from Bordeaux ex s.s.
"President Leroy," in connection with
above Steamer, are hereby informed that
their Goods, with the exception of Opium,
Pearls and Valuables, are being landed and
stored at their risks into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, TO-DAY, the 29th inst., requesting
it to be landed here.
Bill of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersecretary, Goods remaining undelivered
after Tuesday, the 4th August, at Noon, will
be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 4th August, or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages will be examined on
Tuesday, the 4th August, at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1903. [19]

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship
"SYDANIA"
Captain Hildebrand, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersecretary and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before Noon,
TO-DAY, the 27th inst.
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 3rd August will be subject
to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 4th August at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1903. [2130]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"HECTOR"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being
discharged into Craft, and/or loaded at the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both
cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown
on and after the 25th instant.
Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 11 A.M. on the 31st inst.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 31st inst. will
be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersecretary on or before the 3rd
prox., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1903. [10-12]

BOSTON TOWBOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PLEIADES"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, MOJI
AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature,
and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [17]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED,
THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"NESTOR"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being
discharged into Craft, and/or loaded at the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both
cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown
on and after the 30th instant.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 11 A.M. on the 5th prox.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamers Godown and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 5th prox. will
be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersecretary on or before the
10th prox., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1903. [10-12]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "VICTORIA"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND
SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature
and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1903. [17]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"TIENSIN"

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns, at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.
Goods not cleared by the 3rd prox., at 4 P.M.,
will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the God-
owns for examination by the Consignees and the
Company's representative at an appointed
hour. All Claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have
left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [1]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG"
having arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M. the 30th inst., will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense into
Godowns at East Point.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2140]

SINGAPORE DENTIST

SURGEON-DENTIST
No. 10, D'ARAGULAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from Op-
pression in breathing, stifling sensations,
Hoarseness, Laryngitis, Colds, with
Whooping, Bronchitis, Catarrhal
affections, and difficulty in Expec-
toration, are promptly relieved by
these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matteo Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Gri-
mault's Matteo as the most active and at
the same time the most inoffensive remedy
in the treatment of Acute and Chronic
Discharges, The Capsules, unlike Capnia,
have not the inconvenience of producing
Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
AND
MATICO CAPSULES in the chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, sold by all Chemists.

[1892-5]

DON'T BE LATE!!!

AMERICAN WATER MELONS
are now just in season and best everything on
the market. Come quickly or else the season
will be over.

CHING SHAN CHAN,
Central Market
Hongkong, 25th July, 1903. [1860]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SLEIGHT-OF-HAND & CO.
Hongkong 3rd October, 1900. [6]

MITSUI BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.

COKE WORD: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

A.I., A.B.C., Scots' and Engineering Codes
Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMA).

Extreme Length... 533 feet.

Length on Blocks... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 89 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 264 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 264 "

PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGI).

Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can
execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILD-
ING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well
as REPAIRING OF SHIPS.

COMPANY has a SALVAGE
STEAMER, 700 TONS GROSS, FITTED
with POWERFUL CRANE, "YASU" PLAN,
READY FOR SERVICE.

1677

Dyspeptics,
 nervous, debilitated, weak, languid, half-dead people
will find fresh life, energy and strength in Mother Seigel's
Syrup, because it does the only thing which can give per-
manent relief—helps you to digest your food. Food is
strength-maker and health-maker, but it must be digested.
Discomfort after meals, pains in the chest and shoulders, head-
aches, indigestion, flatulence, loss of appetite, these are sure
signs of indigestion and are cured by
**SEIGEL'S
SYRUP**
For many years I suffered greatly from obstinate indigestion
and constipation, accompanied with giddiness and pains in the
head. A friend strongly advised me to try Seigel's Syrup,
and perseverance in its use restored me to health and
strength. So says Mr. T. J. Hastings of Bombowlie, Tumut,
N.S.W., in a solemn Declaration recently made before a
Justice of Peace. Such testimony leaves no room for doubt.
will cure you.

**THE BREW OF ALL BREWS
RAINIER BEER**

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
HONGKONG AGENTS.
[1882-4]

